15 July 1986

STAT

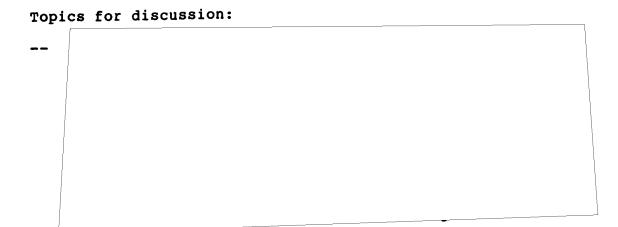
MEMORANDUM FOR:	Director Contri	al Intellige	nce	STAT
FROM:	Dave Grie			
SUBJECT:	Breakfast for Repa	resentatives	Fascell	
at 8:00 a.m. in	duled to host break the DCI Dining Room Broomfield. Incl Kerr, Evan Hinema	m for Repres uded in the	Gurariaes pance	\$s <sup>-</sup>
Broomfield are C	anding members of on the Foreign Affa s of the Agency.	the House, F irs Committe	ascell and ee and are	
Proposed tal	lking points and bi	ographic inf	formation are	

Attachments

#### SECRET

## Talking Points

Representatives Dante Fascell (D., FL) and Bill Broomfield (R., MI) have been in the House 32 and 30 years respectively. They have been friends for years and work cooperatively in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Fascell is much the more outgoing and aggressive of the two; he has a reputation as a shrewd and observant politician, and he is not one to back away from a fight. Broomfield is a more courtly and moderate gentleman with a quiet sense of humor. Both are strong supporters of the Agency. Before their recent trip to the Soviet Union, they came here for extensive briefings by SOVA and showed their appreciation by providing debriefings upon their return.



STAT

- regards this bill as its own, and Fascell has a long history of insisting on stronger protection for US interests abroad. Committee staff is trying to work out a "paper conference" on the Bill, hoping to have it on the House floor within two weeks. You may want to address your concerns about the present draft that contains language giving the Secretary of State authority to establish rather than coordinate staffing levels abroad. Both Fascell and Broomfield may waffle on this, feeling it is something for the Administration to sort out, not the Congress.
- -- Arms Control. Both have a deep interest in this topic and have been active in the Congressional arms control coordination effort. You may want to get their impressions of their recent meeting with Gorbachev and their views on likely Soviet negotiating proposals.
- -- Narcotics. Fascell is very sensitive on this topic because of his district; he serves on the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse. You might want to fill him in on our role and activities.

#### SECRET

## Biographic Highlights

Name (including party/state): Dante B. Fascell (D., FL)
District: South - Coral Gables; Key West
First elected: 1954
Winning percentage in last election: 64%
Up for re-election: 1986
Past Service on intelligence committee: YesNoxx
Current service on intelligence committee: Yes No xx
Term on intelligence committee expires: N/A
Current committee assignments: Foreign Affairs
Select Narcotics Abuse and Control
Key votes:
Bar covert U.S. aid to Nicaragua (1983) - N
Bar aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua (1984) - N
Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985) - N
Sponsor of legislation affecting CIA:
Visits to CIA facilities/stations:
Other:

Florida - 19th District

# 19 Dante B. Fascell (D)

Of Miami — Elected 1954

Borne March 9, 1917; Bridgehampton, N.Y.
Education: U. of Mismi, J.D. 1938.
Military Career: Army, 1941-46.
Profession: Lawyer.
Family: Wife, Jeanne-Marie Pelot; two children.
Religion: Protestant.
Political Career: Fla. House, 1951-54.
Capitol Officet 2354 Rayburn Bidg. 20615; 226-4508.

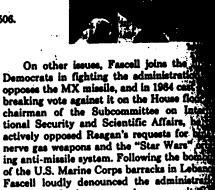
In Washington: Thrust into the Foreign Affairs chairmanship in 1983, on the sudden death of Clement J. Zablocki, Fascell has worked hard to put his own stamp of authority on the panel and restore the central control that had eroded over the previous decade.

It has not been an easy job. Despite the considerable popularity and legislative skill that Fascell brings to his chairmanship, he is burdened with one of the most difficult and contentious subjects in the House: foreign aid. Given the committee's deep philosophical and partisan divisions on that issue, Fascell may never be the force he would like to be. Still, the change has been noticeable.

Under Zablocki, Foreign Affairs had become a rather disorderly and quarrelsome collective of subcommittee fieldoms, most of which are dominated by strongly liberal Democrats who are at least as interested in challenging the Reagan administration as working with

Fascell has kept a tighter rein on the panel than Zablocki did, and has given it more cohesion, often bringing subcommittee chairmen together in private to thrash out disputes before public meetings are held. Under his leadership, Foreign Affairs marked up its foreign aid authorization quickly in 1984 and got it through the House — the first foreign aid bill to make it past the floor in three years. It later died in the Senate.

One problem for Fascell, though, is that on many foreign policy issues, he tends to be much more conservative than many of his Democratic colleagues on the committee. He has consistently supported Reagan's requests for increased military aid to El Salvador, and has opposed human rights restrictions on that aid. He has backed the president's aid requests for the anti-leftist guerrillas in Nicaragua — something that sets him apart from the entire House Democratic leadership.



Fascell is a short, aggressive building of man. He has always been impatient with allow pace of House business and nicetical floor debate. He likes to cut through the rici, get to the point of an argument, outling compromise and move on to the next issue.

for cutting back on an embassy security;

gram Congress had funded.

But over the years, he has been one of most effective operators within the system in frustrates him. Shrewd and combative, he among the most respected veteran Democra a small man who can be loud and tough whe wants to. In the days when Wayne Havillohio was the House bully, Fascell faced hidown in a cloakroom shouting match over campaign finance bill.

Fascell knows how to protect his turf. It stalemated Republican Sen. Robert Dole Kansas in a two-year personal feud over charmanship of the so-called "Helsinki commision" human rights panel. At the end of 19% he was instrumental in persuading House Decorats to reject a move to set up a specific committee on arms control. He said creatiful the committee was an unjustified slap at eign Affairs.

Over the years, as his committee's seed expert on Latin America, Fascell has been

## Florida 19

Florida's southernmost district once included the whole Miami area. Now it has soved almost entirely out of the city and into the suburbs and rural country extending to the Florida Keys.

Redistricting in 1981 removed liberal areas of Miami as well as Miami Beach, replacing them with more conservative new territory. But there are still plenty of Democratic votes in the 19th.

Some of the conservative Democrata are preoccupied with south Florida's frustrating refuges problem. The symbol of that problem is located in the 19th — the Krome Avenue detention center, where about 400 Haitians were held until a federal judge in June of 1962 ordered their release under the supervision of local relief agencies.

Floridians took in some 150,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees in the early 1980s, and many local residents were enraged that, within days of their departure from Krome Avenue, some of the Haitians showed up at local welfare offices seeking assistance.

Much of the land in the 19th is taken up by the Everglades National Park; the South — Coral Gables; Key West

people are in eastern Dade County suburbs or farming areas or are scattered through

the Floride Keys.

Coral Gables has liberal ecademics around the University of Miami, and there are poor and middle-class black neighborhoods, as well as a large Cuban community. The Jewish vote out of Kendall is sizable. Homesteed and Florida City are markets for a vegetable and fruit-growing area and the domain of traditional rural Democratic vot-

In the Keys, there is a dispute over development policies. Some who have retired to the area want to discourage growth in order to preserve the islands in their current state. They are opposed by the Conchs, Keys' natives who see tourism and development as their livelihood and want to encourage growth.

Population: 512,886. White 430,795 (84%), Black 61,598 (12%). Spanish origin 111,934 (22%). 18 and over 373,329 (73%), 65 and over 45,187 (9%). Median age: 30.

aggressive anti-communist, vehement in his opposition to anyone who suggests that the U.S. move toward close relations with the Castro regime in Cuba. Many of Fascell's constituents are exiled Cubans who have fled the Castro government.

In 1982, when the House debated setting up Radio Marti, a government-financed radio station to broadcast pro-U.S. programs inside Cuba, Fascell endorsed it in typically deafening fashion on the floor. When critics of the scheme tried to defeat it on a voice vote, Fascell's "aye" was louder than all the opposition put together.

Before he took over the Foreign Affairs chairmanship, Fascell was spending much of his time trying to deal with the impact of Cubao and Haitian newcomers in Florida. In 1980, he added an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill giving state and local governments extra funds to replace tax money used to care for their refugees. Technically, Fascell's amendment had no business in the foreign aid bill (some colleagues privately derided it as "foreign aid for Miami"), but Fascell pushed it anyway and won some relief from the

financial pressure on south Florida govern-

ments.
Outside foreign policy, Fascell has specialized in changing House procedures he has considered less than modern.

He spent a decade lobbying to open House committee meetings to the public. It was his amendment, adopted by the Democratic Caucus in 1973, that required the sessions to be open unless a committee voted in public to close them. Later he moved successfully for the opening of House-Senate conferences.

As a member of the Government Operations Committee until 1984, he played a key role in enactment of legislation that opened executive agency meetings to the public. Long before it was required by law, he issued his own personal financial disclosure statement — one that included such facts as his part-ownership of a horse that ran in the Kentucky Derby. He is still arguing for more complete disclosure of foreign travel expenses by members of Congress.

Fascell backed a federal Consumer Protection Agency and a new Department of Educa-

#### Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla.

tion. Earlier in his career, in 1965, he managed the legislation that created the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s Pascell used his membership on both Government Operations and Foreign Affairs to oppose what he saw as usurpation of power by President Nizon. He helped write the War Powers Act, defining a congressional role in the commitment of U.S. troops abroad, and sponsored a bill curbing the use of executive privilege. In 1973, presiding over the House, he cast the deciding vote in a 206-205 decision making it easier for Congress to force the executive branch to spend appropriated funds.

Fascell also has a strong law and order streak. He had little sympathy for the peace demonstrators or urban rioters of the 1960s. He sponsored legislation setting stiff penalties for inciting a riot. He has favored the death penalty for hijackers.

At Home: Like many of the people he represents, Fascell is not a native Southerner. He was brought to Florida from Long Island by his parents when he was eight, and he earned his law degree from the University of Miami before leaving to fight in World War II.

After the war, he used the Dade County Young Democrats and the Italian-American club as an entry into politics, then ran successfully for the state Legislature in 1950.

Four years later, U.S. Rep. William Lantaff announced his retirement. With the slogan "Ring the bell for Dante Fascell," the 37-year-old lawyer won a majority in the five-man primary and was unopposed in the general election.

His first real re-election test was in 1962. Democratic state Rep. David C. Eldredge, a segregationist, criticized Fascell as a consistent supporter of an intrusive federal government and hinted that the incumbent was sympathetic to communism.

When President Kennedy spoke at a Democratic fund-raiser in Miami Beach, he made a point of endorsing Fascell. That hurt Eldredge; he protested Kennedy's intervention, but faded to seceive only 35 percent of the primary vote.

Since then Fascell generally has won well over 60 percent of the vote. Even in the infrequent instances when he has faced vigorous

challengers, Fascell has never dropped

National Republican strategists left Fascell alone until 1962, when the hopeful that redistricting had made a promising territory for a sendidate, with most conservitive than Fascell lifety remap, this 19th loss \$0,000 solid Direction to the south Mismi Beach, include siderly people dependent on Social Services and sendidates are rembled in many left of the solid sendings trembled in many left of the solid sendings the solid sendings to the solid sendings the solid sendings to the solid sendings to the solid sendings the solid se

Fascall's admirers trembled in in 1982, when polister V. Lance Tarreno a survey showing the veteran income 10 percentage points these of R Glenn Rinken, a television news in who had not even announced his Ho dacy.

Rinker owed his strong showing a survey to his name recognition, which remarkably high for a congressional chall Prior to his bid, Rinker had appeared to for six years on a Miami television of Fascell, meanwhile, had been gliding; in quiet and easy re-elections; many of the trict's residents had moved in after his serious challenge, in 1972.

Fascell responded to Rinker with paign that had both positive and negative. He not only reminded voters of the largess he had brought the area during hyears in the House, but he portrayed Rinka shallow ideologue, a tool of the natic Republican Party who would be little than a Reagan puppet in Congress.

Fascell enjoyed a significant organizate advantage over Rinker, whose carriestarted late. The Democrat raised and vastly more than he had in any of his precampaigns — over \$450,000. As Fascell gressive response became clear, Repub contributors backed out on Rinker, and in end the challenger was badly outspent.

As it turned out, Rinker's strength, about peaked at the time of that midsum poll. Fascell scored a solid victory, taking percent of the vote. In 1984, Fascell coast, re-election against a bizarre Republicance lenger — substitute teacher Bill "Shoes" Flanagan, a virtual recluse who made public appearances and refused all requests interviews.

Foreign Affai Arms Control Soloct Marco	re (Cheirm Internetic Nos Albus	March Charles	y and i	iclenot of 15 (	Democrati	nt d	1942 1961 1969 1979 1978 1977 1976 1976 1974 (Ford)	39 51 41 54 96 9 83 11 78 13 78 16 25 90 40 57 80 80 40 47 31 64	71 10 83 10 90 6 88 6 80 8 91 6 85 12	44 10 21 16 14 17 17	75 75 75 73 80 85 80 81	
1004 General Dente B. Fac			-		15,631	Seri Seri	1972 1971	62 32 47 47	84 18 80 14	20 20	76 76	
Bill Flenegen	(FQ)				64,317	(3634)	8-	Support	0 <b>-</b> Op	poeltion		
1962 General Dente B. Fas	(O) Nec		•		74,312 51,900	(50%) (41%)						
Glenn Plinker Previous Wir	(17) un <b>ing Pé</b> ri	pontagos	1900		1078 (	7494)			Votes			
1976 (70%)	1074	(:71%) (:57%)	1972	(67% (64%	1970 1962 1964	65%) 100%	Rer couert U.S.	curity retireme aid to Nicereg	NE ( 1863)	(863)	N N N	
1900 (71%)	1005	(100%) let Yete Fi	1996 r. Presi	-	1 1004 (	- HOUSE	Reduce dairy p	rice supports (* Me Amendmen	1963) £ (19 <b>63</b> )	141	Ÿ N	- 11
1964	000	1000	)	٠.	1976		Bar ald la anti-	ne' fees under Sandinista ford fee immigration	es in Niceraci	M (1964)	Ñ	
D 65,440 R 118,424	(0437) (	80,850	(34%) (55%) (11%)	R	84,684 70,567	(54%) (45%)	Contraction to Contract to Con	spending (1984 surement of 21	3	965)	Ň N	
	٠ ١		•		_		, and the same of		•			
	Cam	paign		RIIC ceipts		pend-	In	terest G	roup Rs	tings		
		Receipts	fron	PAC		ltures	Year	ADA		FL-CIO	CCUS	
1964 Fascell (D)		\$465,607	\$162,2	20 (	35%) <b>\$</b> 2	90,912	1984	70 85	14 21	85 88	33 30	
1962 Fascell (D)		\$529.625°	\$190,1	i11 6		66,502	1963 1962 1961	75 80	30 5	79 87	25 21	
Rinker (R)		\$235,048	\$68,	518 (	20%) \$2	33,716	1900	83 74	25 4	63 68	5 <del>0</del> 18	Ĩ
	V	oting !	Stud	ies			1978 1977	65 80	17	85 78 77	29 12 20	į
		dential opert	Par Uni		Conce	rvetivo Ition	1976 1975	75 89 87	4 11 13	95 100	25 0	
Year	8.	0	8	o	8	0	1974 1973 1972	86 81	7 17	91 91	27 11	
1964 1963	40 33	54 <b>6</b> 2	84 86	10 11	32 31	66 66	1971	81	•	. 62	•	
												İ
												1
												1
												,
`												

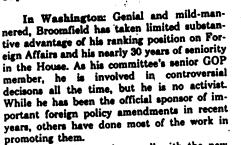
## Biographic Highlights

Name (including party/state): William S. Broomfield (R. Michigan)							
District: Oakland County (metropolitan Detroit)							
First elected: 1956							
Winning percentage in last election: 79%  Up for re-election: 1986  Past Service on intelligence committee: Yes No_xx  Current service on intelligence committee: Yes No_xx  Term on intelligence committee expires: N/A  Current committee assignments:							
ing percentage in last election: 79%  or re-election: 1986  Service on intelligence committee: Yes Noxx ent service on intelligence committee: Yes Noxx on intelligence committee expires: N/A ent committee assignments:							
Past Service on intelligence committee: Yes No xx							
Current service on intelligence committee: Yes No_xx							
Term on intelligence committee expires: N/A							
Current committee assignments: Foreign Affairs							
Small Business							
Key votes:							
Dar covert U.S. aid to Nicaragua (1983) - N							
Bar aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua (1984) - N							
Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985) - Y							
Sponsor of legislation affecting CIA:							
Visits to CIA facilities/stations:							
Other:							

# 18 William S. Broomfield (R)

Of Birmingham — Elected 1956

Born: April 28, 1922, Royal Oak, Mich.
Education: Attended Michigan State U., 1961.
Military Career: Army Air Corps, 1942.
Occupation: Insurance executive.
Family: Wife, Jane Smith Thompson; three children.
Religion: Presbyterian.
Political Career: Mich. House, 1949-55; Mich. Senate, 1955-57.
Capitol Office: 2306 Rayburn Bldg. 20515; 225-6136.



Broomfield gets along well with the new chairman of Foreign Affairs, Florida's Dante B. Fascell, a moderate Democrat who shares his own frequent annoyance at some of the committee's liberal foreign policy entrepreneurs. "Dante... doesn't try to pretend he's secretary of state," Broomfield said approvingly in 1985.

In the 98th Congress, in perhaps the most crucial vote on El Salvador, it was a Broomfield substitute to a Democratic foreign aid bill that gave Reagan most of the military aid he wanted for that country. The House adopted Broomfield's measure by a vote of 212-208— a tribute to the support it drew from both Minority Leader Robert H. Michel and Majority Leader Jim Wright. The vast majority of Democrats were against it.

The Broomfield amendment was devoid of the stringent human rights conditions attached to El Salvador aid in the past, requiring only a presidential report on human rights progress in that country, rather than achievement of fixed goals. However, it did not give the president the multi-year aid funding he wanted.

Over the previous two years, Broomfield had drawn more attention than usual as the sponsor of a softened version of a nuclear weapons freeze. Backed by President Reagan, it was designed to delay a freeze until both the

Michigan - 18th District



U.S. and the Soviet Union reduced their nuclear stockpiles. As senior committee Republican, Broomfield was the nominal Reagan standard-bearer and met at the White House to discuss tactics with Reagan and key aides. Even here, however, Broomfield's role was largely ceremonial.

In 1982, the House voted narrowly for a Broomfield amendment calling for an eventual freeze but at "substantially reduced levels," rather than current ones. In 1983, with 26 more Democrats in the House, it was clear that something considerably stronger would be passed to replace the previous language. Again Broomfield was the nominal leader of conservatives arguing that no freeze should take place at existing force levels.

Again, however, Broomfield was not the key man on his side of the aisle. Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, a far more effective debater and strategist, assumed the leadership of the pro-Reagan forces, while an "attack squad" of junior Republicans peppered the opposition with questions about the freeze during more than 40 hours of debate.

In the end, the resolution was modified by language calling for U.S. negotiators to pursue reductions while a freeze took effect, with the implication that the freeze would lapse if there were no progress toward reductions.

After that change was made, Broomfield agreed to move quickly to a final vote on the resolution itself, and some 60 Republicans joined a majority of Democrats in voting for the freeze. Broomfield was not among them; he felt it would still put the United States in an unfavorable competitive situation. But he claimed afterward that the pro-Reagan side had exacted major concessions. "We weren't rolled," he said. "We won a clear victory."

#### William S. Broomfield, R-Mich.

## Michigan 18

This district is the one GOP bastion in metropolitan Detroit. Its Republican core is in the cluster of towns on both sides of Woodward Avenue, the artery running northwest from Detroit and the route along which the city's wealthy first escaped to the suburbs. In this area, Republicans and golf courses abound, and GOP presidential candidates typically prevail by margins exceeding 2-to-1.

Bloomfield Hills and Birmingham, like the Grosse Pointes, are dotted with the 1920s' mansions and newer ranch houses of top-level auto executives and professionals. Bloomfield Hills was former GOP Gov. George Romney's hometown in his days as an auto executive.

To the west are the only slightly more modest shaded streets of Farmington Hills, a town of lawyers, doctors and business executives. To the east is Troy, a gathering ground for gleaming suburban business headquarters and professionals' offices; off the main roads live upper-middle-class Protestant voters.

The southwestern end of the 18th is a jumble of suburbs whose exploding populations helped make the district the second fastest-growing constituency in the state in the 1970s. Its far western end jabs into two Livingston County townships: the older blue-collar suburbs of Green Oak Township, some of its houses sporting two or three rusting cars in front, and Brighton Town-

### Oakland County

ship, whose newer subdivisions have at tracted a mix of factory workers and professionals from Ann Arbor and Detroit.

The old horse country of western Oaksland County over, the years has been aqueezed by development, and the country side has taken on a decidedly blue-collar cast around South Lyon and in more ethnic Commerce Township. The small apartiments and trailer parks of Wixom and Walled Lake house factory workers who tend toward conservatism on social issues.

The northern end of the district is less wealthy. Pontiac Township, east of Pontiac, is a melting pot into whose 20-year-old subdivisions the surrounding area's autof workers, mid-level managers and small-business people have poured. The outlying townships in northeastern Oakland County, are strongly Republican and rural, although much of the farm land north of Rochester has been sold off for development.

One of the few Democratic toeholds in the district is in Shelby Township in Macomb County, Shelby's small, postwar brick, houses hold blue-collar workers from Utica, and Warren.

Population: 514,560. White 500,199, (97%), Black 4,160 (1%), Asian and Pacific Islander 7,036 (1%). Spanish origin 4,792, (1%). 18 and over 360,726 (70%), 65 and over 36,119 (7%). Median age: 31.

One issue on which Broomfield expressed uncharacteristic independence was the U.S. effort in Lebanon. In the early months of 1983, he grew increasingly skeptical of Reagan's decision to keep Marines in Beirut. He was even more critical early in 1984, when the Navy bombarded Syrian positions just one day after Reagan announced he was pulling the Marines out. "I'm not normally a nervous Nellie," Broomfield said, "but I'm concerned that it was overreaction and what bothers me is what this might lead to."

If there is no administration position, Broomfield does not express strong feelings on many foreign aid questions. One issue he does become involved in is the dispute between Greece and Turkey. He introduced legislation

in 1981 to block Turkey from using U.S.-buil military equipment on the island of Cyprus.

The one political issue that might have hurt Broomfield was one in which he was skillful enough not to become trapped — school busing. In the early 1970s, when busing became an emotional and volatile issue in the Detroit area, several of the area's incumbents suffered for their tardiness in responding to constituent feelings. Broomfield took the lead against butting. He won approval on the House floor of his 1971 amendment to delay the effect of federal court orders on busing until all appeals his been exhausted.

At Home: Broomfield's longevity at hos has little to do with his work on Foreign

### Michigan - 18th District

Affairs. It is a result of his ability to project himself to his suburban district as a pleasant, service-oriented Republican Handling constituent requests and flooding the district with newsletters over a quarter contary have made Broomfield all but untouchable as frustrated Democrate in the eres admit #44.

The first time was 1966, when he challenged a more senior state senator for the succession to retiring Republican George A. Dondero, who had served in Congress from suburban Detroit since 1932. The major issue was construction of a toil road through a residential section of Oakland County. Broomfield's opponent, George N. Higgins, supported it. Broomfield, who had fought it in the state Legislature, argued that any new highway should go through the more rural part of the

county. Most of Oakland County's voters shared Broomfield's view, and he narrowly won the primary. The highway was never built.

the primary. The highway was never hullt.

Sixteen years later, Broomfield faced his second political origin, following the realignment of Oakland County's congressional districts. Since 1964, he had been winning reelection sailly in the castern, more densely populated part of the county. But in 1972, when this area was attached to a blue-collar section of Macomb County, Broomfield decided he would have better luck in western Oakland County, even though that meant running against another Republican incumbent, Jack H. McDonald.

McDonald was already representing most of the district they were fighting over, but again Broomfield had the paramount issue on his side: busing. His House amendment had put him in the forefront of the opposition to federally mendated busing. Even though McDonald was just as firmly opposed to busing, Broomfield's opposition had been more vocal. He won the primary with 59 percent.

. ..

Committees Fereign Affeire (Renking) Arms Control, International Security and Science (ranking).					Ber sid to anti-Sendinists forces in Niceragus (1984) Pass bit to revise immigration lows (1984) Cut education spending (1984) Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985)						
Small Business (3rd of 17 F	epublicana)						Stud		•		
Energy, Environment and I ness (ranking).	Procidential			Porty		Conservative					
TEI		Sup	port	Uni	• .	Cooli					
1984 General	CCHOMB			Year		0	74	0 17	90	10	
Villiam 8. Broomfield (R)		186,505		1964	<b>6</b> 1 77	31 18	77	16		16	
fivien H. Smergon (D)		46,191	1 (20%)	1962	65	26	72	20	82	12	
902 General		132,902	(73%)	1961	63	26	77	10	73	24	
VIIIIam S. Broomfield (Pl) Vien Sloher (D)		132,902 46,545		1900	45	4 <b>9</b> 51	79 73	15 22	74 78	20 17	
		3%) 1876	4	1979	45 36	50	75 76	16	74	14	
reviews Winning Percents	,			1977	52	4	75	18	_ ;;;	17	
1976 (67%) 1974 (63%) 1968 (60%) 1996 (68%)		0%) 1876 0%) 1963		1976	65	24	65	23	. 60	18	
960 (58%) 1958 (53%)		7%)	. (00.4	1075	67	19	67	21	73	18	
(				1974 (Fen	a) 63 66	26 28	50	27	65	21	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	te Fer Presiden		-	1973	65	29	67	26	64	23	
1984	1900	197	•	1972	54	11	45		54	5	
	7,833 (28%) ( 0,366 (62%) #			1971	72	26	65	31	67	32	
	0.583 (9%)	121,011	a (a.m	1	8 - Supp	ort		Oppos			
_				1	Intere	st Gi	roup !	Katu	ags		
Campa	gn Finan	ce		Year	1	ADA	ACA	AFL-		CCM	
Recei	Receip		Expend- Nures	1964		5	79		23 7	90 95	
MAL NOON	POS - 11 TOTAL P. P.			1903		10	70 78		16	ñ	
roomfield (R) \$229.	74 \$45,800	(20%)	£103.521	1961		20	70		13		
imargon (D) \$14,		(18%)	\$13,461	1990		11	75		17	70	
902	• • •		A00 500	1979		16	76		32 5	94	
roomfield (R) \$166,	05 \$22,216	(13%)	\$62,500	1976		10 15	76 70		26	100	
Ke	<b>Votes</b>			1077		15	65		23	70	
Pales Social Security retires		D43)	Y	1976		11 .	75				
lar covert U.S. aid to Nicari	gue (1963)	,	Ņ	1074		22	43		22	31 100	
leduce dairy price supports	(1963)		· Y	1673		20	71 54		23	7	
Pass Equal Rights Amendm	nt (1963) r Medicare (1964		Ņ	1971		22	- 5		17		

